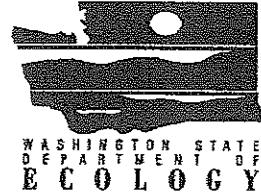


rcvd 10/26/06



Whatcom Waterway Site



Comment Form

This is an invitation for comments on the draft Supplemental Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study and draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Whatcom Waterway site in Bellingham, Washington. If you wish to comment, please fold, affix postage, and mail this form to Ecology by December 9, 2006 (address on reverse).

Name and address optional

Name Kevin Foster
Address 5938 N. Star Rd.
City Bham Zip Code 98248
E-mail Address www, llwot@aol

Plan Sd6 seems to capture costs, jobs
not disturbing already capped mercury.
managable taxes to the community

Ms. Lucille T. McInerney
P.F. Site Manager
Dept. of Ecology NWRC
3190 160th Ave.
Bellevue WA 98008-5452
Dear Ms. McInerney:

November 11
512 Darby DR. #112
Bellingham 98226

Our understanding is that under state law the cleanup of the former Georgia-Pacific site on Bellingham Bay, should: be implementable, be as permanent as feasible, protect human health and the environment over the long term, take the public's concerns into account and to be no more costly than is needed to meet the cleanup objectives.

In that light, we submit that the same cleanup standard should be applied to all portions of the affected site. We are convinced that to meet the standards above to the fullest extent possible, the Maximum Cleanup Level standards should be applied to the Whatcom Waterway, the ASB and the terrestrial portion of the site. This method will be in the long term the most economical, protective and safe way to minimize mercury accumulations of any form in the food chain. Removal of all mercury is particularly important in areas shown to be prone to erosional activity; and where biological activity helps in formation of the most toxic form of mercury, methylmercury.

If the cleanup of the G/P site is to be done, it should be done in the most complete form technically possible. We expect that this approach may well cost more than a less effective one. However, if over the long haul use of the BSL method proves to be ineffective, it would surely entail much greater financial and environmental costs.

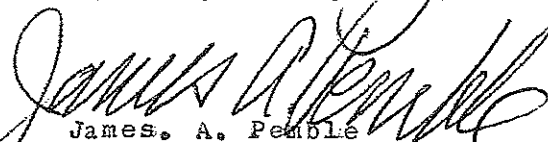
We submit that the site should be cleaned NOW and COMPLETELY, using all available techniques and land based storage sites available.

Thank you for your attention to our concerns.

Respectfully,



Constance P. Pemble



James A. Pemble



November 29, 2006

Lucille T. McInerney, P.E.
Site Manager
Department of Ecology
3190 160th Avenue
Bellevue, WA 98008

Via Email: iped461@ecy.wa.gov

Re: Whatcom Waterway Site Cleanup, Bellingham, WA

Dear Ms. McInerney,

On behalf of the Associated General Contractors of Washington, we urge you to support Alternative #6 as the preferred option for cleaning the Whatcom Waterway Site in Bellingham Washington and preparing it for redevelopment.

This option takes into account public safety, redevelopment potential and cost. Alternative #6 has received a high overall MTCA ranking, meets all MTCA threshold criteria, and its restorative time frame is among the lowest of the eight alternatives under review. MTCA finds Alternative #6 to be cost effective with favorable long term benefits.

The members of the Associated General Contractors are hopeful and excited about this critical redevelopment project. We recognize the impact this will have on our community's future and look forward to progressing to the cleanup phase of the project.

Sincerely,

Liz Evans
AGC of Washington

rec'd 10/26/06

A VERY PRELIMINARY FLOW DIAGRAM FOR ASB SLUDGE REMOVAL 10-26-06

By Ken L. Anderson P.E.

-398-8322

6605 Lunde Rd.
Evenson 98247

Physical properties of
sludge are presented by
lab.

Documents are prepared and
a contract made for the
construction of storage
facilities.

Storage facilities
are constructed

Arrangements are made
for barges and disposal
of sludge.

Documents are prepared and
a contract made for the
construction of land-based
barge facilities.

Land-based barge
facilities are
constructed.

Piping system's
properties and locations
are called out

Piping system is removed
by contract where necessary.

Material to be removed
from ASB is clearly
defined in the dredging
contract.

A maximum moisture-content
level for material to be
barged away is determined.

Measurement and payment
of dredge material is
clearly defined.

→ A decision is made regarding
the breakdown of future contracts
covering the material dredging,
draining, drying and shipping.
Contract documents are prepared
accordingly.

Contractors move in,
dredge, drain, dry and
ship the material to the
disposal area

Following removal of sludge
material, other contractors
modify the area according
to drawings prepared for
the Port.

How to comment to the Department of Ecology

To submit written comments on the 2006 *Draft Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study* and *Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement*, you may use the form below and leave it with us and we will pass your comment to DOE. Or you may submit your comment to:

Lucille T. McInerney, P.E., Site Manager, at Ecology's Northwest Regional Office,
3190 160th Avenue, Bellevue, WA 98008-5452,
by phone at (425) 649-7272 or by email at lpeb461@ecy.wa.gov.

(name and address optional)

Name: Arlene Feld Address: 1570 Broadway
City: Bellingham Zip: 98225 Email: arlene.feld@hotmail.com

The documents are designed to describe the results of the environmental investigations and evaluate the feasibility of several sediment remediation alternatives for the Whatcom Waterway site. The documents also identify a preferred remedial alternative. Do you have any comments about whether the evaluation performed in each of these documents is accurate and/or complete? If so, please describe:

I believe the best way to clean up the area is dredging. There are some matters that require we use the highest standard possible in spite of the cost. In all matters, health and safety are a first priority. If it is costly then we must find the funds. The businesses that will be located in such an exquisite location must pay a premium for it, as they do in all waterfront locations. All other groups that benefit also must bear the costs. The general public already are bearing increasing taxes in renting and home ownership.

This was very informative and I hope you see that our knowledgeable citizens wish you to stand up for us and get us a clean bay.



21 November 2006

Lucille T. McInerney, P.E.
Department of Ecology
3190 160th Avenue
Bellevue, WA 98008-5452

Ms. McInerney:

I would like to express my thoughts on the future clean-up of the Whatcom Waterway Site in Bellingham, Washington.

I am a Commercial Real Estate broker and have dealt with land, wetlands, and development throughout the West. I thoroughly reviewed the materials from the Department of Ecology and I am in support of Alternative #6 for cleaning the site and getting it ready for redevelopment.

The land which makes up the former Georgia Pacific site will provide Bellingham and Whatcom County with an opportunity to return the former industrial land to a more open and public use. The unique partnership between the Port and the City of Bellingham will allow the site to be fully redeveloped, providing housing, jobs, recreation, waterway access, and a full gamut of services to our community.

In cleaning the contaminants on the site, I believe that we must choose the option which provides for a nexus between public safety, redevelopment potential and cost. I believe Alternative #6 provides for this nexus by ensuring the full site can be used for redevelopment (including development of a public marina in the old GP Ponding Basin), while using approved methods to dredge, cap and provide for shoreline stabilization.

Alternative #6 has received a High overall MTCA ranking, meets all MTCA threshold criteria, and its restoration time frame is amongst the lowest of the eight alternatives being reviewed. Furthermore, MTCA ranks the overall benefits of Alternative #6 as High, finds the costs of the clean-up to be proportionate to the benefit, and that the alternative is permanent to the maximum extent practicable.

Many, many citizens of Bellingham and Whatcom County are excited about the potential of this important redevelopment project, and I am certainly one of them. Alternative #6 will provide our community with the best opportunity to clean this site, and return it to the use of the community.

Please support Alternative #6.

Sincerely,

Steve Moore

Steve Moore

114 W. Magnolia, 4th Floor, Bellingham, WA 98225



166 Hillside Road
Bellingham, WA 98229

December 5, 2006

Lucille McInerney
Site Manager Dept. of Ecology
3190 160th Avenue SE
Bellevue, WA 98008-5452

Dear Ms. McInerney:

Thank you for taking public commentary on the Whatcom Waterway Site. I am writing to share a point of view as a concerned Bellingham resident. The core question that is posed: What is the preferred cleanup alternative? When I reviewed the comprehensive evaluations of the EIS and RI/FS and reflected upon my own personal experience coaching leaders through large scale change projects, I concluded the only true alternative is Alternative 6. My rationale is simple but hopefully compelling:

Finding the "best" alternative amongst competing polarities is challenging to say the least. A task personally I do not envy your leadership. But this is what leadership is for, isn't it--to give voice to confusion and to help inform a community so that the most viable solution serves the greatest good. I do believe a clear path forward is emerging across options 1-8. And, it is my contention that serving the greatest good is a matter of choosing a course that is also the most SUSTAINABLE, when considering all facets.

I feel alternative 6 most thoroughly balances multiple polarities; namely,

- the *sustainability of our environment,*
- the *sustainability of our economy,*
- the *sustainability of our community,*

all while honoring Bellingham's rich maritime heritage. It doesn't just create a win-win...but a triple win concerning the business of sustainable development.

It is my contention that none of these other Alternatives seem to balance competing forces quite as robustly as Alternative 6. Allow me to give some a personal experience that helped shaped my perspective.

Years ago, I had the privilege to help facilitate a change effort at Nike to produce consumer products which factored in "cradle to grave" considerations. No longer did this venerable shoe giant feel it a responsible business practice to overlook what happened to a "sneaker" in a landfill. Many thought leaders were tapped, including Dr. Karl-Henrik Robert and The Natural Step (TNS). Aside from profound personal impact, his "systems conditions" laid out our core practices influencing designers, merchandisers, and production alike. It was our perspective that contemporary life is fundamentally supported by natural processes. These processes are essential to maintaining human life. However, as a society we are systematically altering the

ecosystem structures and functions that provide life-supporting services. Like their controversial style or hate them Nike was pursuing a "triple bottom line" (people, planet, profit) strategy.

Influencing our thinking, the following four Natural Step system conditions are supported by scientific knowledge that ecosystem functions and processes are altered when:

1. Nature is subject to concentrations of substances extracted from the Earth's crust, **Society mines and disperses materials at a faster rate than they are redeposited back into the Earth's crust (examples of these materials are oil, coal, and metals such as mercury);**

2. Nature is subject to concentrations of substances produced by society, or **Society produces substances faster than they can be broken down by natural processes, if they can be broken down at all (examples of such substances include dioxins, DDT, and PCBs);**

3. Nature is degraded by physical means; or **Society extracts resources at a faster rate than they are replenished (e.g., over harvesting trees or fish), or by other forms of manipulation (e.g., paving over fertile land or causing soil erosion);**

4. People are subject to conditions that systematically undermine their capacity to meet their needs; or **basic human needs need to be met through fair and efficient use of resources** or it will be difficult to meet conditions 1-3 on a global scale.

My goal is not to advocate or comprehensively review the Natural Step, but it did influence my consultancy at Nike and it does influence my perspective related to the Whatcom Waterway.

Condition 1 & 2 has been violated by GP. The Port and our community have assumed responsibility to deal with this clean up. We have a chance to proactively manage Condition 3 by our choice on how we proceed with clean up and development. More specifically what does this have to do with Alternative 6?

Whether factoring Dr. Robert's conditions for sustainability into our product considerations or applying them to Bellingham Bay revitalization, I submit they still apply and have profoundly influenced thousands who are concerned about our futures. Mercury after all is a heavy metal that was taken from the earth and will return to the earth. Though not a scientist, I'll defer to the experts on this one, but the practice of capping and dredging seems like the most prudent approach to managing such hot spot concentrations and very consistent with this layperson's knowledge of TNS. Since there is "no away" for these metals the ability to contain concentrations and return them whence they came is our most prudent course, as Alternative 6 helps manage. Finally, I find it wholly consistent with system condition 4 to provide for equitable and fair use of

our natural resources. Though we are not talking about a global issue here, we can start by walking our own talk in our back yard when considering socio-economic impacts.

Last but not least, let us consider the socio-economic polarity as I feel this is a differentiator to other considerations. Large natural resource intense employers are going by way of the dinosaur as scarcity increases, new technologies emerge, and global trade enables alternatives. Everywhere you look the Old Economy is being replaced by the New Economy. By consideration of an approach that calls for revitalization of our waterfront through multi-use marina, parks, residential, retail, and various commercial facilities, a strong economy helps ensure a strong community. Taxes, public gathering places for families, recreation venues, and new jobs all add up to a vibrant waterfront.

We can make it particularly sustaining by leveraging the unique geographic location of our city. In particular using the ASB lagoon for planned aquatic reuse as a marina with integrated public access differentiates Alternative 6 from the narrower approaches considered such as Alternative 3. For those who portray themselves as "environmentally aware," I also assume they are aware of the standard to reduce, reuse, and recycle. A marina, for example, not only would provide park land and public access but would also bring in needed new jobs through ecotourism, shipping, repair, and services. Let us also not forget the creation of forum for ongoing ecological awareness through educational activities. I can go on, but the debate needs channeling to intelligent usage of such a resource that already exists. The fact remains that marina access up and down the coast remain a premium and will only continue as the population grows. Ensuring Bellingham's future through its unique, breathtaking location ensures an exciting community now and into the future. Simply put, we have some of the most breathtaking waterways on this planet. Any actions that maximize responsible marine use honors our past and sets a prudent future course for a SUSTAINABLE community.

From my perspective, the choice is clear. Alternative 6 is Ecology's preferred option because it does the best job of balancing many sustainable solutions. When one considers the collective environmental, economic, and societal impacts other choices swing the pendulum too far and fall short. What we need from all of us is more BOTH/AND thinking and less EITHER/OR thinking when weighing our complex decisions against such polarities--such as how to best proceed with Whatcom Waterway. I have faith, however, that your leadership will indeed make the most balanced choice for our community: Alternative 6 is THE SUSTAINABLE choice.

Sincerely,

Edward C. Starinchak, Ph.D.

President, Polaris Leadership Solutions Inc.



AquaBlok, Ltd.

3401 Glendale Avenue
Suite 300
Toledo Ohio 43614

Phone: (800) 688-2649
Fax (419) 385-2990

E-mail Address:
services@aquablokinfo.com

Website Address:
www.aquablokinfo.com

December 1, 2006

Mark Larsen, Senior Project Engineer
Jamie Stevens, Environmental Engineer
Grant Hainsworth, P.E.
RETEC Group, Inc.
1011 SW Klickitat Way, Suite 207
Seattle, Washington 98134-1162

Lucille T. McInerney, P.E.
Site Manager Department of Ecology
3190 160th Avenue
Bellevue, Washington 98008-5452

RE: Whatcom Waterway Site Draft RI/FS – RETEC Project PORTB-18876;
AQB105 100 0032.DOC

Dear Madam and Sirs:

Based on our review of the subject document, we feel compelled to comment on two specific sections dealing with issues associated with the capping alternative in general and more specifically with the use of AquaBlok as a potential capping material

By way of introduction, AquaBlok represents a "thin" capping alternative or compliment to sand or other granular products which offers a number of important benefits over conventional (2-5' thick) sand alone capping approaches. It is important to note that the EPA's December 2005 guidance document for sediments (Contaminated Sediment Remediation Guidance for Hazardous Wastes – EPA-540-R-05-012) recognized AquaBlok specifically as follows:

"Specialized materials may be used to enhance the chemical isolation capacity or otherwise decrease the thickness of caps compared to sand caps. Examples include engineered clay aggregate materials (e.g., AquaBlok®)."

RECEIVED

DEC - 4 2006

DEPT OF ECOLOGY

In your report, section 5.31. Sediment Capping, the discussion of In Situ Capping does not consider such specialized materials. Specifically, the report states: "In Situ caps are generally constructed using granular material, such as clean sediment, sand, or gravel. Composite caps can include different types of multiple layers of granular material, along with geotextile or geomembrane liners." Reactive caps are defined in the report as "can include the addition of contaminant-sorbing or blocking materials." It is important to point out that AquaBlok can be utilized as simply an inert, low permeability barrier/cap without the addition of treatment materials that provide the ability of AquaBlok to function as a "Reactive Cap".

In addition, as a clay-aggregate composite, a freshwater AquaBlok based cap can be very stable and generally will utilize its internal aggregate as an armoring system to provide improved resistance erosive forces, compared with sand or gravel alone.

In addition to the above, you should be aware that AquaBlok is available in a formulation that may provide the same low permeability capping capacity in a saline environment. Although we have worked with RETEC, Inc. on the installation of AquaBlok materials in the past, these have been in freshwater environments. As a result, your specific reference to AquaBlok as a product in the report in section 5.7.2 Reactive Caps on page 5-37 is not correct. For your information, I have attached a test report that provides information regarding performance of saline formulations of AquaBlok. It would be greatly appreciated if the reference to AquaBlok's inability to function in a saline environment is deleted from the final version of this report, or appropriate qualifiers noted.

As a side note to the discussion in section 5.7.2. on Reactive Caps, we would also like to make you aware of the successful conclusion of testing at the Anacostia River demonstration project. Although a final report will not be made available for some time, positive results will published in a paper to be presented at the January International Conference on Remediation of Contaminated Sediments to be held in Savannah, Georgia.

We appreciate the time and effort that went into this document and we would be very happy to discuss further the potential consideration of AquaBlok as a capping alternative in the Whatcom Waterway Site. We believe there may be several potential applications where AquaBlok may provide advantages over removal of material or thick sand capping in areas subject to erosive conditions.

Your consideration of the above points is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,



John A. Collins
General Manager

Encl

From: Richard Williams [<mailto:rsw@nas.com>]
Sent: Wednesday, December 06, 2006 8:22 AM
To: McInerney, Lucy (ECY)
Cc: info@bbayf.org
Subject: G P site clean up!

Dear Ms McInemey,

Permanent.

Considering "time" and what that means, one only has to look over our greatest example of time, the Grand Canyon. At its depth, time has past 500 million years (give or take a few million).

Are these proposed G P site solutions then to last as long as the streams flow, the tides turn, the winds blow?

Please, clean up ALL the poisons at the G P site.

Thank you,

Richard Williams
Fran Williams

From: Anne Botwin [mailto:gotjoy@openaccess.org]
Sent: Tuesday, December 05, 2006 10:46 PM
To: McInerney, Lucy (ECY)
Subject: Mercury cleanup at Whatcom waterway and old GP site

Dept. of Ecology:

I am writing to urge you to take a scientifically objective long-range view of how best to clean up the mercury from Whatcom Waterway and the old GP site. I do not pretend to have the answers or even a definite point of view, except to keep our waters as clean as possible. I am afraid that Bellingham city officials are too easily swayed and will ignore the best available science in favor of an economically or politically expedient solution. I am depending on your experts in the Dept. of Ecology to keep your perspective and scientific objectivity and put our environment FIRST!

If we dredge and fill the mercury residue, wouldn't the cost of annual checks of the cap and possible repairs eventually cost as much or more than removing as much mercury as we can now? What is the risk of slowly poisoning the water and the people living or working here in the future? Are we just passing the buck and the potential danger to future generations?

Alternatively, if we try to remove as much of the mercury as possible, what is the real likelihood that some of it may spill and contaminate the waterway anyway? How realistic is it to think we can take adequate precautions to prevent a spill? Would it be better in the long run, both economically and environmentally, to do a thorough clean-up now?

These are complex questions, but they need to be asked and answered. Thank you for helping us in the important effort to clean up the toxic waste left behind by GP.

Anne Botwin
Bellingham, WA
(360) 733-5353

-----Original Message-----

From: Tim Paxton [mailto:tim_paxton@yahoo.com]

Sent: Thursday, December 07, 2006 12:53 AM

To: McInerney, Lucy (ECY)

Cc: editor@whatcomwatch.org; editor@whatcomindy.com;

editor@cascadiaweekly.com; info@bbayf.org; Waters@re-sources.org;

robynd@re-sources.org; tip@skookum.us

Subject: Comments and request for additional documents for Bellingham Bay Clean Up

lpeb461@ecy.wa.gov

Lucy McInerney
Washington Dept of Ecology

Dear Ms. Lucy McInerney:

Please submit this letter for the public hearing record of Whatcom Waterway Site-Bellingham Environmental Cleanup. The attached list of requested reports and documents for inclusion was from a 2004 letter written by a now absent Bellingham citizen researcher on GP and Bay Pollution reports.

For the record please include :

1. Whatcom County Health department reports on hazardous waste found on Cornwall Beach in 1992. In 1992 March/April there was apparently "hazardous waste" found on the beach near Georgia Pacific. The report is at the Whatcom County Health dept. (and also at Dept Of Ecology) The photos shows that Health Department employee Regina DelaHunt apparently did the inspection herself. There is medical tubing and reddish goo. It is apparently Baxter or 3M separation tubing from the 1980's. The beach was used a municipal landfill from 1955-1962 Please include this report in the Environmental Clean up documents for public review.

A report on the possible radioactive contamination of the beach was apparently performed by consultants (Analytical Resources for the Port of Bellingham.

Please submit for the public hearing record of Whatcom Waterway Site-Bellingham Environmental Cleanup the attached 1996 document from Analytical Resources, Incorporated apparently showing evidence of the radioactive substances Tritium and Cesium 137 in the Cornwall Landfill. Mr. Ryan Ferris included a copy of this report in a letter to Dept of Ecology.

There were follow up articles in March 1993 in the Bellingham Herald. In the article apparently Ms.

DelaHunt states" that electricity was to be run through the glass to clean up the site". There are pictures of her at the site these are the first official conductivity studies. There is documentation by her and Dr. Frank James- but she took over the assessment. Dave Bader was also aware of problems. You will find this data under Cornwall, it is also tucked away in Preston, Gates and Ellis files at Local Health Department. (Bellingham Herald Newspaper articles

are available on microfilm at the Bellingham library). Some of this might be Re-filed under Douglas Management- originally it was under Cornwall Landfills.

The tubing is not medical waste from 1950s or 1960's as reported. The radioactivity is not medical waste. Tritium is apparently a defense industry waste. Cesium is not medical waste. GP was apparently allowed to have cesium on site- but there are NO records. (At DOE or DOH that track amounts).

2. Please also include the 1992/1993 GP Negotiation files- at City of Bellingham, local Health Department, and local DOE office. (Doug MacKay of Port of Bellingham, John Anderson from GP, and Mr. Bader attended) Reportedly, This investigation led to further bay studies and was the beginning of the Bellingham Bay Studies.

This was actually the beginning of the Bay studies. Some of the above is also to be at local DOE office as well. At Whatcom Health Department. you will find copies in the Preston, Gates & Ellis files. In these files you will also find samplings taken at site that show high heavy metals- iron, copper, and also CYANIDE . (10ppm- well above federal standards).

3. Anecdotally there was are report that GP and/or the Port put in a new lead wall and put truckloads of gravel and lead at the beach at the end of Cornwall Avenue. Photos of the wall and its construction are to be found at Dept of Ecology and Whatcom County Health Department.

The lead wall and gravel would alter conductivity and radioactive readings. Readings were also different at high and low tides...esp. in the summer the readings were higher. Whatcom County also purchased Geiger counters at the same time. (2000/2001)

We would also like to request that Department of Ecology include the following :

- A. All (Dept of Ecology and Whatcom County Health Department) Cornwall Beach reports
- B. Conductivity and Radiological studies:** Robert Guenther / Manchester labs**.
- C. 1992-1998. Hart Crowser Reports, Anchor Reports, Purnell and BEK reports on Bay.
- D. All GeoEngineering Reports of 1990's thru 2000.
- E. Records of GP's Cesium handling permit from Dept of Ecology or EPA

Cesium was found on some of these reports (Anchor) . DOH and DOE were asked about cesium. Apparently the public was told that GP is allowed to have cesium on site. That of course does not explain WHY cesium is found on Bay reports

4. Please have Department of Ecology include ALL Boulevard Park studies and reports.

5. Please include the The USGS samplings and study of

2002- initial results released Fall 2003- publicly the results were not released of the Bay but review the whole report conductivity and radiological studies were done, of Bay and Whatcom County- it was a huge study- Get the real study - You can find these results in at USGS in Washington DC. Please contact Washington DC USGS offices. Reportedly Cesium was checked for in the County in vast number of locations.

These reports also reportedly have geiger data on it, cesium readings, as well as lead, gravel and metals.
Also showed contamination from mercury and methylmercury.

6 Please include all EPA Region 10 RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) reports- there were up to 22 sites with in mile of Cornwall beach - EPA.

7. Please also include the EBANCO tank reports on Bay - Located at DOE in Olympia, Washington.

8. In Fall 2002/August EEN, a local environmental group, was requested by EPA Region 10 to write a MultiMedia Investigation Request . In that request EEN did request to the County Council and County that this site (Cornwall Beach) be evaluated and closed.
The Multi Media Investigation request also request fish be tested for cesium. Please include this Multi Media Investigation request.

9. Please also include the Encogen files- the surveying work examined 1990 included Cornwall. (Lone Star Energy) DOE local and Olympia

10. Please include all the Purnell Engineering Reports 1992-on for the Bay- City of Bellingham.

11. Please include the BEK engineering reports on Bay- both of these involve research by local geologists.

12. Please include the Dept of Ecology Bellingham / Bremerton Storm Drain Studies- 1996-2000.(Initial ones 1992)
Reportedly these showed mercury contamination in every storm drain tested in Bellingham.

13 Please include the GP On Site Inspection reports I and II 1993 and 1994. Metals analysis by James Cubbage. These files were located at the DOE office in Olympia and also in Bellingham.

14. Please include the GP/Wilder files at DOE Olympia. Mr. Tom Eaton now at EPA was the previous Hazardous Waste Director of DOE and he should know where these files are. Please be aware some of these files esp. Some key DOE files are reportedly in now Governor Christine Gregoire's Personal Private Storage
- because she was DOE Director in 1988-1992 when Mr. Tom Eaton was Director of Hazardous Waste at DOE.

15. Please include the Lauke 1996-1998 GP Effluent reports- which shows Boron, cobalt, aluminum etc. contamination. These results are unusual ...NOT normal Pulp waste.
(DOE) (Original work Order
#95-10-401

16. Please include the 1993 Whatcom Creek Sept. "Sulfite Spill" GP A huge 2,000,000 gallon spill- there are Aerial Photos and also reports at the DOE that show the Bay glowing. (DOE)
17. Please include the A. Cummings Bellingham Air Filter Report- at Manchester Lab- it has a CASE Number 1114-01. Results did also go to the Washington State Attorney General's office. Call Manchester Labs- ask Dickey Huntimer to send you photos of the Enlarged Magnetic charged particles.
18. Please include a search for reports in Dept of Ecology about Georgia Pacific to be found filed in the Automotive section of the Industrial Section DOE Olympia.
19. Dr. Frank James from Whatcom Health Department reportedly ordered the contaminated Cornwall Beach fenced, closed and have a guard placed on it to keep the public off. This order was ignored by Whatcom County. Please include any and all letters and memos to this effect from Whatcom County and/or Dr. Frank James' records.
20. Please include any Dept of Ecology reports of GP handling imported waste, toxic waste, pulp waste or defense industry waste from outside of Bellingham including possibly Hanford.
21. Please include articles from the Whatcom Independent relaying positive testing of Cornwall Beach for radioactive contamination. See Dec 10th, 17th issues 2004.
22. Please include any permits for handling radioactive materials issued to GP by Dept of Ecology and/or EPA.
Also include any reports on disposition of said materials by GP.
23. Please include all information on abandoned Sehome and other coal mines beneath GP site and Bellingham Bay including EPA's recent 2003 Superfund Preliminary Assessment done on Bellingham Coal mines.

Thank you for your kind cooperation in including these possibly accidentally omitted reports.

Sincerely,
Tim Paxton
Clean Water Alliance
Bellingham, WA 98225

cc:files, legal, GP

Have a burning question?
Go to www.Answers.yahoo.com and get answers from real people who know.